

EFFECTIVE SPATIAL MANAGEMENT OF REEFS AND MPA DESIGN

Requires:

- Reliable estimates of dispersal and connectivity among reefs
- Assessment of biodiversity (genetic)



NCRI GENETICS RESEARCH QUESTIONS

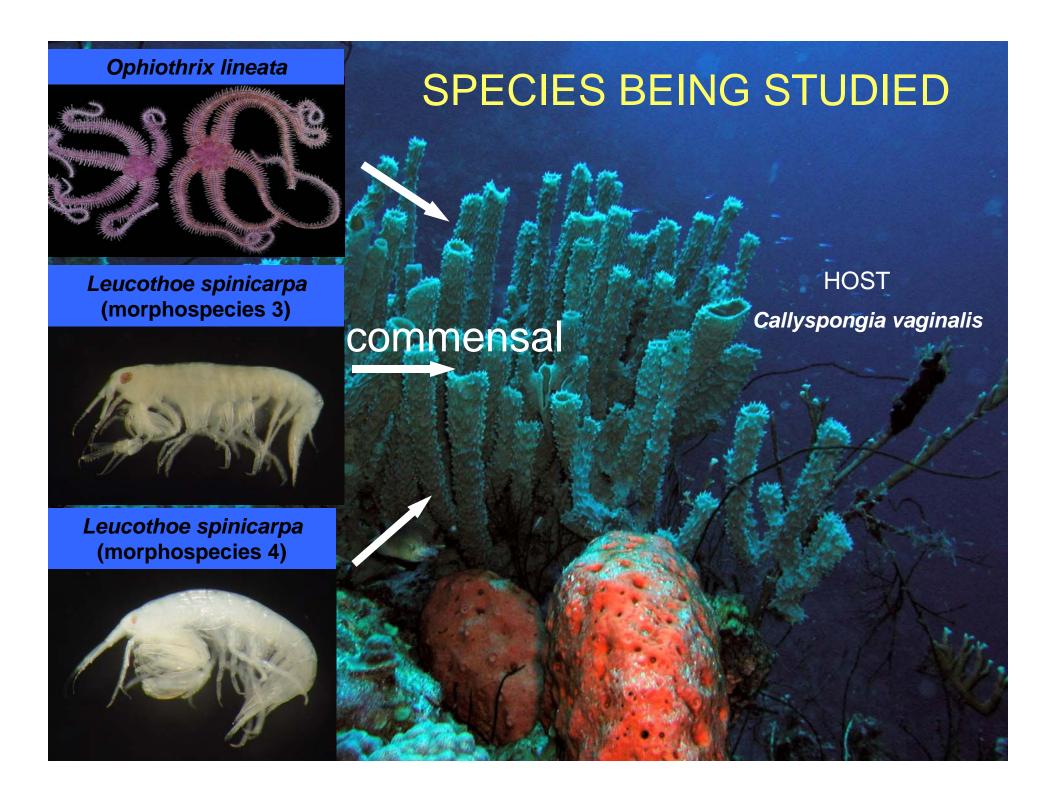
1. How connected are Florida reefs?

2. How connected are Caribbean reefs to each other and to Florida reefs?

(NCRI Monitoring Network)





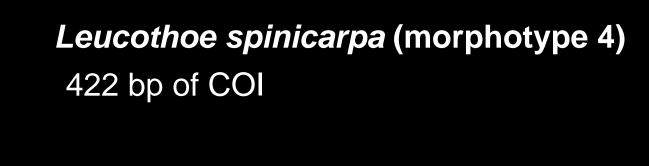


REPRODUCTIVE LIFE HISTORY **Ophiothrix lineata** Pelagic larvae Leucothoe spinicarpa (morphospecies 3) Pelagic larvae & Asexual Brooder Leucothoe spinicarpa (morphospecies 4) Brooder

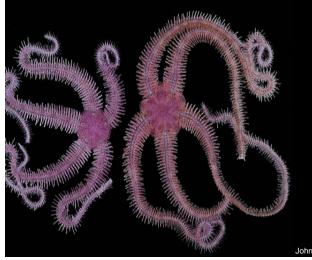
ADVANTAGES OF APPROACH

- Multi-species view of connectivity
- Diverse reproductive life histories
 brooders predict low dispersal & connectivity
 pelagic larvae predict high dispersal & connectivity
- Common micro-habitat (host sponge) for all species
 - i.e. all species are subject to the same small scale hydrodynamic environment





Leucothoe spinicarpa (morphotype 3) 415 bp of COI



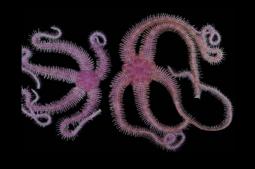
Ophiothrix lineata
735 bp of COI

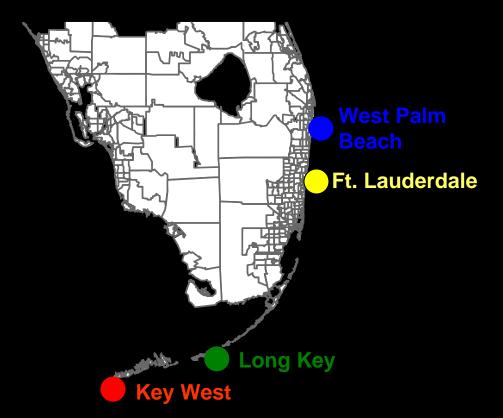
Florida Reef Sampling Sites West Palm Beach Ft. Lauderdale Long Key Key West

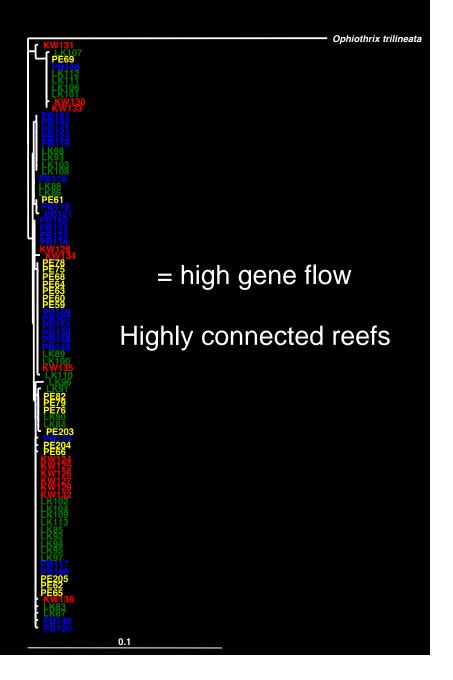




Relationships Among Ophiothrix lineata sequences





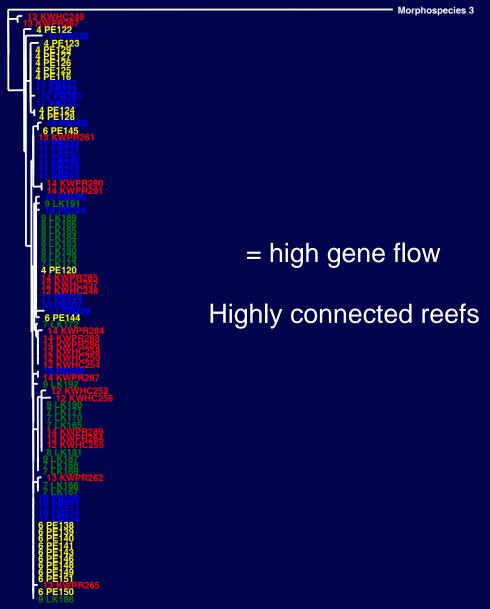




Relationships Among Amphipod Morphospecies 4 sequences

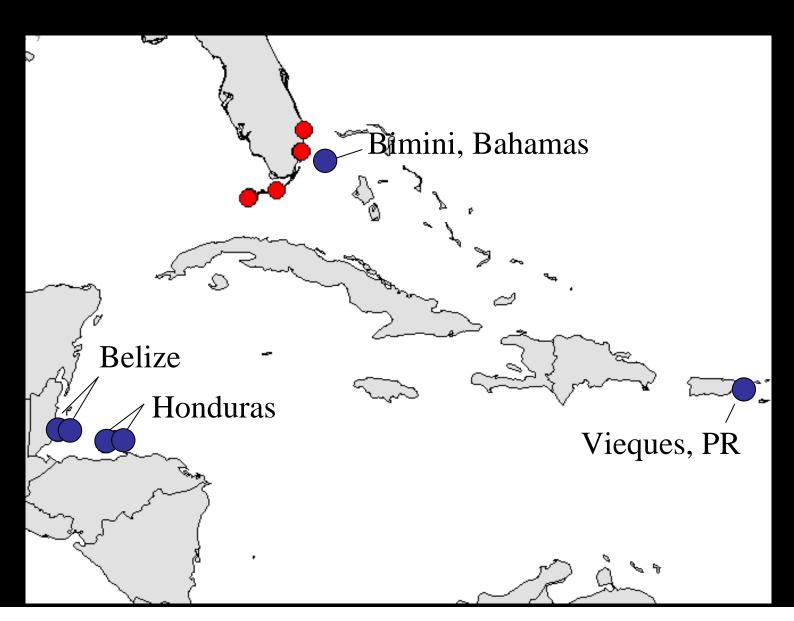






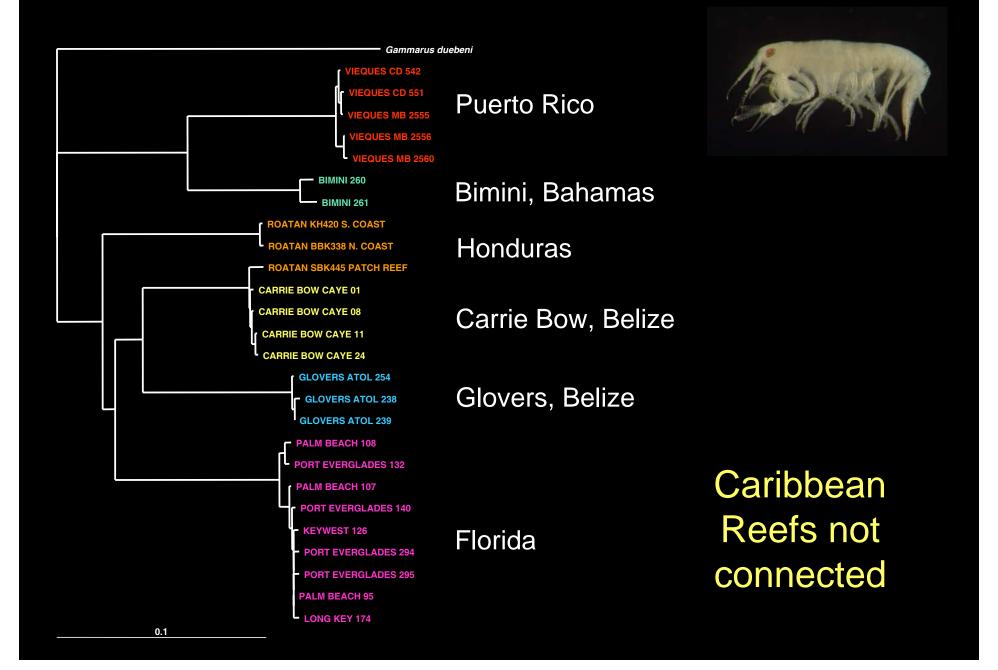


Caribbean Sampling Sites NCRI Monitoring Network

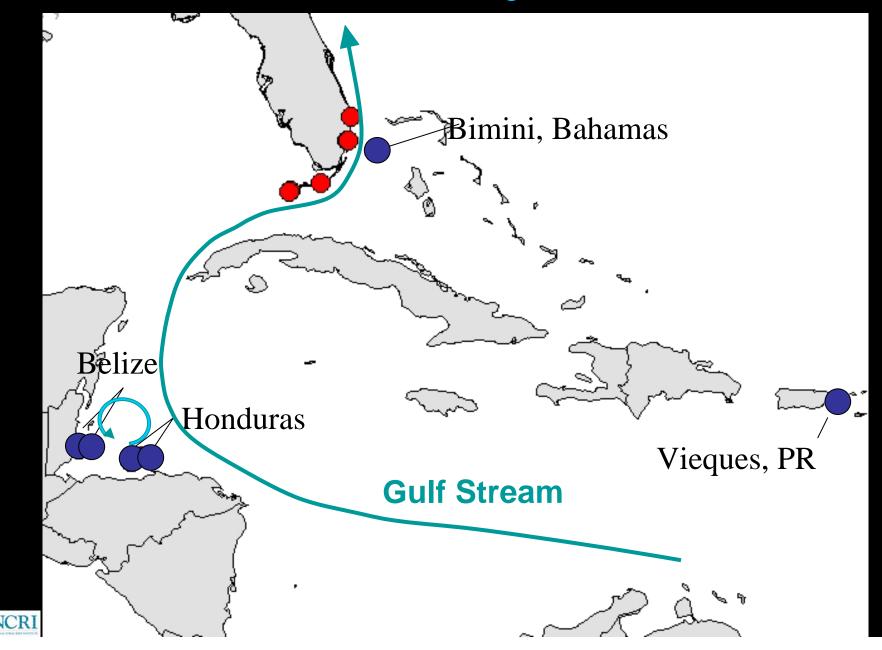




Caribbean wide Relationships Among Amphipod Morphospecies 3



Caribbean Sampling Sites NCRI Monitoring Network



TAKE AWAY MESSAGE

Florida reefs appear highly connected.

 Caribbean-wide reefs mostly unconnected to each other and to Florida reefs.

(tentative – based on examination of one brooding species)

 Genetic analysis indicates potentially high levels of undetected cryptic biodiversity in Caribbean reefs.

